



SCORES ELECTRIFICATION DELAY

C.C.F. Student Cabinet Ministers



These young men and women who comprise the cabinet in the C.C.F. "Government" came through with flying colors as they answered a barrage of questions from the opposition in the Mock Parliament at the University of Alberta last Friday evening. Front row reading from left to right are: Don Smiley, Minister of Economic Affairs; Harold Bronson, Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Commerce and Finance; E. J. Kemp, Minister of Transport and Veterans Affairs. Back row: Bernard Bowlen, Minister of Agriculture and Mines and Resources; Miss Phyllis Voisin, Minister of Justice and Health; Miss Jean Dixon, Minister of Labor and Public Works and Hugh J. (McKim) Ross, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Defence.



PERSONAL STUFF BY E. E. R.

The violence with which our little group in the Alberta legislature is attacked is increasing in direct ratio to the growth of dissatisfaction with the government in the province. We have been accused of being trouble makers, of causing dissension, of turning people against the government. Two of us against fifty! The stream of vindictive abuse directed our way seems this year to be running without restraint. When I got through my own speech on the Speech from the Throne the other day without the help of the usual "roasting section" on the other side, it was a matter of comment in all the newspapers. One of them said it was remarkable because usually I have only to rise to my feet to be greeted with raucous cries. That was putting it mildly. I suppose I should have smiled the other day when Hooke, the Provincial Secretary, and the Premier, called me a liar. But I'm not used to being called a liar. And so I was angry and appealed to the Speaker. He ruled that since the Minister was referring to something I said outside the House, it was not necessary to withdraw. When I intimated that that would give me or anyone else the right to use the same epithet under similar circumstances, Hooke re-

(Continued on page 8)

REFUSE TO GIVE CAR INSURANCE TO ALL AT COST

Social Creditors Balk at Compulsory Protection for Alberta People

Refusing to pass a C.C.F. motion to provide compulsory automobile accident insurance protection to all Alberta citizens at cost, the Alberta legislature on Tuesday amended a C.C.F. motion to remove the "at cost" feature.

The C.C.F. motion read: Whereas, a large number of accidents arising from the operation of motor vehicles cause bodily injury or death to Alberta citizens;

and Whereas, injured persons or dependants receive no compensation for the loss sustained except in cases where the owner of the vehicle is adequately insured, and

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C.C.F. RADIO TALKS

Grande Prairie, CFGP, 7:15 p.m. Wednesday.
Edmonton, CJCA, 10:15 p.m. Saturday.
Calgary, CFAC, 6:15 p.m. Saturday.
Lethbridge, CJOC, 6:00 p.m. Saturday.
Invite your friends and neighbors to listen in to these five-minute talks each week.

Public Pays For Dosco's Strike Ads

Government to Meet All Corporation Losses While Money Spent Abusing Workers

C.C.F. PROTESTS

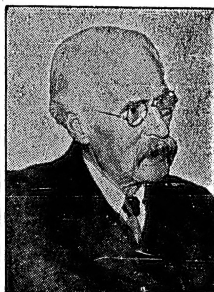
OTTAWA, (CPA).—Quarter-page ads in the largest daily papers of Central Canada are telling the public the Dominion Coal Company's side of the current strike—at public expense!

Each quarter-page display advertisement in a large newspaper such as the Toronto Globe and Mail or the Montreal Gazette costs several hundreds of dollars. Advertising costs are a legitimate expense of Dosco, and until March 31 the federal government is under contract to pay all losses of operation. Thus while the men are on strike the Company can keep up its maintenance services and overhead, and in addition carry on a large-scale advertising campaign denouncing the workers, without it costing them a cent!

Typical ads which are appearing almost daily in the Ontario and Quebec papers condemn the miners for absenteeism. "Absenteeism in 1946," says an ad, "cost mine workers 4,500,000 man-hours."

The charge of absenteeism has been sharply challenged in the House of Commons by Clarie Gillis (C.C.F., Cape Breton South) and other C.C.F. members, who claimed that less than 20% of the drop in production could be traced to this cause, and in many cases illness and fatigue contributed to the absenteeism which did occur.

Norwich Honors Him



HENDERSON,

author of "The Case for Socialism" who will be given the freedom of the city of Norwich on June 19.

HIGHLY COVETED RECOGNITION FOR SOCIALIST SAGE

Only Conferred Eight Times In a Century—Douglas, Roper Send Greetings

Greatest honor that the city of Norwich, England, can confer will be bestowed on Alderman Fred Henderson on June 19th when he is given the honorary freedom of that city. Sir Alfred Munnings, President of the Royal Academy, will be a recipient of a similar honor on this occasion.

Alderman Fred Henderson, who celebrated his 80th birthday last month, is best known to Canadians as the author of "The Case for Socialism." Large and enthusiastic audiences heard him speak during a tour of Canada some years ago.

This honor is not given lightly and has been conferred not more than six or eight times in a century. "But," a Norwich paper

(Continued on Page Seven)

A.L.C. Commentator Takes Opposite View to Sponsor On Rural Electrification

Wants Profitable Fields Left To Private Enterprisers

By J. E. COOK,
President, Alberta C.C.F.

THE A.L.C. Show is one of the popular listening spots on C.J.A. radio programs, Monday through Friday. One of the features of this show for the past year has been "One Man's Viewpoint" presented by Mr. Stan Ross, an Edmonton lawyer and a popular radio commentator.

Mr. Ross' comment on Monday, February 24, was an argument against public ownership, of which the co-operative sponsors of the program are outstanding successful examples. The A.L.C. Show

is the Co-operative air presentation of Alberta. Said Mr. Ross: "Public ownership is still a subject which is too often considered on political, rather than practical lines... it is foolish to discourage private initiative. It's a mistake to expect that public operation can work magic and provide services without it costing money. Public ownership has a place in the economy of this country but it must be a practical place, not a theoretical one."

Up to this point Mr. Ross seems to be on fairly sound ground except that it might be interesting to know who has been taking the opposite view.

But Mr. Ross then took the classical capitalistic position when he added, "no project or industry

(Continued on page 8)

Roper Urges Government Take Action

Says Three Years of "Studying" by Commission—But No Progress Made

Protesting against the clause in the Speech from the Throne which told of the Alberta Power Commission being still in the "study" stage, with no progress being made in providing rural electrification, Elmer E. Roper, C.C.F. leader, urged immediate action to bring electricity to Alberta farms when he spoke in the legislature on Friday last week.

Mr. Roper also deplored the lack of any mention of the health insurance bill which was passed last year. Calling attention to an attack on health insurance appearing in the Social Credit, the C.C.F. leader wanted to know if the bill had been "ditched" on orders from Major Douglas on the ground that it was, as the founder of Social Credit had said, part of the "world plot" of International Jewish Finance.

Still "Studying" Speaking of rural electrification Mr. Roper said he talked about (Continued on page 8)

WILL 'CONSIDER' MUNICIPALITIES RELIEF BURDENS

Liesemer Makes Headway in Fight to Remove Unfair Impositions

Although modified by a government amendment, the C.C.F. motion asking consideration for the relief of the municipal tax payer from the burden of any part of the cost of old age pensions and mothers' allowances, was adopted by the legislature last week.

The resolution, which was moved by A. J. E. Liesemer, follows:

"Whereas, the Alberta Government charges municipalities with ten per cent of the cost of old age pensions and twenty-five per cent of the cost of mothers' allowances; and

"Whereas, with one exception, no such charges are passed on to (Continued on Page 8)

Tory M.P. Raises Strong Objection

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Maybe the Atlee government of Great Britain is willing to relinquish "the brightest jewel in the British crown," but not so the valiant T. L. Church, Conservative member for Broadview. Fighting a rearguard action for the Empire, Mr. Church this week tried to persuade the Speaker to adjourn the House on "a matter of urgent importance, namely the action of the government of Great Britain regarding the present situation in India and the Suez Canal and their abandonment without the knowledge or consent of the dominions."

The Speaker ruled him out of order.

After the Thaw, The Reckoning

By Michael Foot
London Daily Herald Columnist

WHEN the great thaw comes—if by any chance, in the wisdom of providence, it ever does—the crisis in our affairs will not be over.

At once we shall be confronted, more starkly and urgently than ever, with the problem of preparing to pay our way in the world.

Roughly speaking, our problem is—within three years of the end of a war in which we spent most of our assets and in which we suffered enormous damage, with an industry which had been becoming progressively inefficient in the years before the war, and with a supply of manpower too small for the job to secure a production of goods far exceeding the quantity produced in the placid and complacent days of 1939.

At the moment the dire hardship of our situation is concealed by the American loan. The loan means that large quantities of food, tobacco, films, raw materials and machinery are able to arrive at our ports without our having to pay for them.

But by 1949, if not before, we shall have spent the loan. Every consignment of goods which reaches our shores will have to be paid for with goods produced in these islands.

Let's Look at 1949

What will happen to us in 1949 if we are not able to meet this exchange of goods for goods? It all depends how near we

have come to striking a balance. We might have to cut down drastically the amount we could spend on food, tobacco and films.

This would be serious enough, at least in the case of food. In the case of films a curtailment of imports from America might mean a curtailment of the amount of dollars our own films could earn in the United States, and British films, now the best in the world, are just beginning to get a good show on the other side of the Atlantic.

Much more serious, if we are unable to pay our own way in 1949, we might have to cut down drastically our imports of raw materials and machinery.

If we had to go slow on the imports of raw materials, it might mean that some of our factories would have to go on short time and that in some areas there would be unemployment.

If we had to go slow on the import of machinery, it would mean that our whole plan for renovating our great industries would be impeded.

Produce Ton for Ton

In short, unless we can produce a ton of goods in Britain for every ton of goods we must buy from abroad, we are going to be in a tough spot.

Before the fuel crisis came upon us we were making a good start on the gigantic task. There was still a long, long way to go. But we had made a much bigger advance towards meeting the deficit in the exchange of goods at our ports than most people eighteen months ago thought possible.

That good start was due to the smooth change-over from war to peace achieved by the Labor Gov-

ernment. Indeed, it was the desire not to interfere with this efficient change-over which persuaded the Ministry of Fuel not to impose the short-time working which a fuel rationing scheme would have involved and to take the risk of a really bad winter.

Then came the worst winter since 1894. Our job would have been tough enough in any case. It is made several times worse now.

The bitter alternatives of 1949 stare us in the face. We must tackle them with coolness and courage.

Pay our way by 1949 or suffer severe cuts in our standard of life. Those are the alternatives.

Of course, there is or might be another choice. We might take another American loan to tide us over a little longer.

The first objection to that course is that we have not been offered a new loan, and that there is no certainty that the offer will ever come. In 1948, when the decision would have to be made, the Americans will be fighting a Presidential election campaign. Neither party in the States is likely to spoil its chances by raising this controversial issue.

Must Stand on Own Feet

And even if the offer were made, the objections to accepting it would be overwhelming. Sooner or later we must pay our way. Sooner or later we must stand on our own feet. The whole nation, I am sure, would answer in unison, "The sooner, the better!"

So, dismissing the idea of a new American loan, we are confronted again with the Race against Time, which has been our real problem ever since the guns stopped firing.

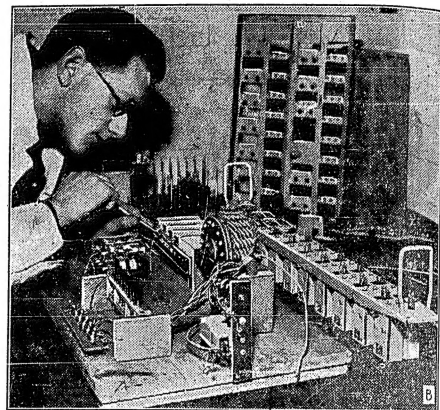
MUCH PROGRESS UNDER THE C.C.F. IN SASKATCHEWAN

Douglas Answers Critics

REGINA.—Concluding his address in the throne speech debate, Premier T. C. Douglas reviewed the economic progress of Saskatchewan, outlined the government's attitude toward industrial enterprises, answered criticisms of the hospitalization plan, and described how the government had carried out its pre-election promises.

Referring to Opposition House Leader W. J. Patterson's charge that political favoritism had influenced the allocation of crown lands to veterans, the premier stated that if the Liberal leader was willing to make specific charges, giving dates and names, he would appoint either a special committee of the house or a Royal Commission to investigate the charges. "I will ask for the resignation of any member of this house of any cabinet minister if it can be shown that he has been guilty of such a thing," said Mr. Douglas.

Economy Expanded
In outlining the economic situation of the province, Mr. Douglas referred to charges of Provincial Liberal Leader W. A. Tucker that the provincial economy had declined since the C.C.F. took office. The premier said it was not proper to attribute production increases or declines solely to the provincial government because there were too many other factors involved, but he quoted figures to show that



Britain will have spent the American loan by 1949. After that every consignment of goods which reaches her shores will have to be paid for with goods produced in her own factories. She is making great strides in the scientific field as demonstrated by this ACE OF BRAINS, an electronic, mechanical "brain," surpassing in many ways the human mind. Deriving its name from the initials of Automatic Computing Engine, it will use 18,000 tubes, 5,000 switches and cost \$400,000 to complete. Capable of supplying 1,000,000 calculations an hour by the pressing of a few keys, Ace, according to 34-year-old Dr. A. M. Turing, one of its four British creators, has "implications so vast that we cannot conceive how it will affect our civilization." Pictured above is a mechanic working on a section of Ace. Another of its creators is Professor D. Hartree, of Britain's famed Cambridge University, who helped with Ace's U. S. "brother"—the American Eniac machine.

The meaning of the fuel crisis is that we have lost last few weeks and months in that race. We shall have to run all the harder to make up for it.

Coal, Men, Output

The lost weeks due to the fuel crisis make more urgent than ever all the decisions we have been discussing since the end of the war for escape from our difficulties.

How to get more coal? More than ever before the needs of the miners must be given absolute priority. At all costs a similar crisis next winter must be avoided, and coal is the most precious of all commodities. We want it not only for our own needs, but also for export.

How to get more men? More than ever before we must examine the demands of the armed services and the possibilities of obtaining foreign labor. The chances of getting assistance from these two sources are not in conflict. We need them both.

How to get bigger output from existing manpower resources? In the national interest, all demands for the reduction of hours of work must be subjected to this test. A few hours more work now may mean preventing a severe cut in food and other supplies in 1949.

These are some of the questions which must be settled in the Cabinet and the House of Commons during the next few weeks.

the provincial economy had expanded and not declined during the past two years.

Mr. Douglas also gave figures to show that employment, agricultural production, land values, and many other types of production were also up during the same period.

Turning to industrial policy, the premier said there was a place for public, co-operative, and private industries.

Four Types

There were four types of government industries: primary products processing and marketing, public utilities, production of consumer goods from primary products, and industries providing social services. In the first class were the timber, fish, and fur enterprises, which removed some of the former intermediaries. Private enterprise in these fields had shown two disadvantages: there was no conservation of resources and often development was prevented. Public utilities included such things as the power commission and the telephone system. Consumer goods industries, such as the shoe factory and woollen mill, produced finished goods from Saskatchewan primary products. The Reconstruction Housing Corporation was supplying housing accommodation as a social service without thought of profit.

Work Together

The government and co-operatives worked together in planning which industrial fields it was best for each to go into, Mr. Douglas said.

Referring to charges that private industry, being driven out of the province, the premier quoted figures showing that between July, 1944, and

January 27, 1947, 335 provincial companies had come into the province with a capital of \$34,000,000, 65 extra provincial companies had come in with \$70,000,000 capital, and 1,307 partnerships had been formed. Mr. Douglas also mentioned proposed legislation under which an industrial development fund would be set up.

Touching briefly on criticisms of the hospitalization plan, the premier said complaints of hospitals being overcrowded meant either that people who did not need to go to hospital were going there, or that people were now in a financial position to enter hospitals. He said the latter was the true cause, and pointed out that the hospital plan screened people on a basis of need, not on a basis of being able to pay.

Mr. Douglas then outlined the manner in which the nine main items in the government's pre-election platform had already been fulfilled, to large degree. There were farm and home security, reduction in indebtedness, increase in old age pensions, provision of medical services irrespective of the individual ability to pay, equalization of educational opportunities, increased social services, continuation of civil freedoms, better labor legislation, and encouragement of the co-operative movement. "All these things have been done without aid from Ottawa, and in some cases despite Ottawa," Mr. Douglas said.

The premier said the three provincial by-elections constituted a vote of confidence in the government, adding that he was ready to go to the people at any time for a further mandate, on the government record to date.

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THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

URGES 100% SUPPORT FOR CO-OPS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Now the smoke of battle at the recent farm conventions has cleared up I think a lot of U.F.A. members are wondering why the draft constitution for the new body was voted down at the recent convention. I have been told that the draft constitution was discussed and voted on favorably without exception by the various locals and the delegates sent from the different locals were instructed to support same. Who then was responsible for the change of opinion?

It seems that the A.F.U. has developed into just another pressure group and that is the very opposite to democracy.

It seems to me that everytime the U.F.A. agrees to meet the terms the A.F.U. propose, the A.F.U. pick up with a brand new idea, something else that is tacked on as an after-thought. It is about time they made up their minds. The A.F.U. leaders may not realize it but they are following out good old "communist tactics," "rule or destroy," "Give us our way or we won't play ball with you."

It seems to me in trying to unite the A.F.U. and the U.F.A. we are trying to unite two different philosophies, co-operation and individualism. There is no common denominator. You are either one or the other. The U.F.A. and the A.F.A. cannot compromise or give any further on their principles.

The U.F.A. started and built up all of our co-op organizations over the past 38 years and I cannot see how the A.F.U. can be very sincere in asking the U.F.A. to exclude the co-ops from an amalgamation of all farm bodies into one strong body since a great many A.F.U. members also belong to the different co-ops.

What we need more than anything else, in my opinion, is to unite farmers into one strong body in a 100% support of the Wheat Pools, Dairy Pools, Livestock Pools and others. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange would automatically fold up in one year if our farmers went on a 100% non-delivery strike of all other grain handling concerns. The farmers have paid for them all several times over. In fact we pay for them about every five years over again.

I include United Grain Growers when I say all other grain handling concerns. They are just as cooperative as the Searle or Reliable Grain Co. They are a joint stock company in business to make profit for their shareholders who are supposed to be all farmers. They have been the main standing block to farm body amalgamation for the past twenty years in my opinion.

If the livestock producers of western Canada would be willing to make a 1 cent per pound deduction to a fund for a year or two to buy the packing plants, the wheat and the 2 cents per bushel deduction fund to build pool elevators, they could have the livestock business entirely in their own hands very quickly. Remember you have built up all these packing plants in the west just that way. Remember also that when a farmer refuses to support his co-op organizations 100%, it is just as sensible as buying a tractor or truck and then hiring someone else to do your field work and grain hauling.

Everything we get in a free country like ours is through politics of some kind so when next election day comes why not join with our other rank and file common people and elect the candidates of the only party in Canada who believe in true co-operation, public ownership and operation of our natural resources, trans-

portation and the means of production all down the line to our last man.

Thanking you in anticipation of having this published in the hope of stimulating a little constructive thought and discussion.

EARLE G. TOMLINSON,
Whitburn.

CHALLENGES WESTERN PRODUCER

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I note with interest and approval the letter of Bessie Caldwell re the Western Producer.

Some weeks ago I mentioned in your columns that in 10 years I had not been given permission to reply to the anti-socialism of Norman Jaques, M.P., through the columns of the "Open Forum" of the Western Producer. But advertising pays for a few days later, at long last, my first letter, a challenge to the Wetaskiwin M.P., appeared.

It was a challenge to Jaques to put up or shut up and I deposited \$500 in the bank to be paid to any Canadian hospital if Norman Jaques could prove the statements he had made in the columns of the Western Producer. Three months have elapsed since that date and Mr. Jaques is silent.

Since that time I have sent three letters to the "Open Forum" of the Western Producer in answer to the attacks upon socialism by the pro-fascist followers of Douglas and his puppets in Canada. But nothing doing. These letters are consigned to the W.P.B.

The paper which claims to be neutral, and played up the results of the Pontiac by-election upon its front page and relegated Carl Stimpfle and his A.F.U. to the back page refuses us the democratic right to answer our opponents.

A few weeks ago you gave your readers a reprint from the Saskatchewan Star Phoenix of the infamous Protocols of Zion used so freely by members of the Social Credit party. But Mr. Editor, you have not new hat coming from me any time you or your readers see this reprint on the editorial pages of the Western Producer.

This is not only a challenge to the editors of the above paper but to the directors of the Wheat Pools and Co-ops. They can either remain neutral or cease to lend their "Open Forum" columns to the defectors of capitalism and the Fascist principles of a political party whose stated objective is the destruction of socialism.

We do not object to opposition but we do object to the horsehoes in our opponents' gloves.

In closing I might say that while neutrality is the policy of the Swiss Co-ops, the British co-ops are the spearhead of the British Labor party.

E. H. TUDOR,
Morningside, Alberta.

ALBERTA'S REFUNDING

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: An analysis of the debt reorganization offer of July 16th, 1945, prompts the following commentary:

The totality of the debentures affected by the refunding of Alberta's provincial debt amounted to \$113,200,000.

Of this amount \$33,360,000 was past due besides the unpaid interest.

In regard to the unpaid interest the bondholders settled at amounts varying at the different bonds from 3% to 12% less than the amounts due.

On the bonds that had not yet matured the holders were paid a premium to compensate them for accepting a lower rate of interest, the premium varying on the different bonds according to the former interest rate, and the length of time until they would have become due.

The unpaid interest amounted to approximately \$25,036,000, and

the total interest and premium paid amounted to approximately \$28,370,000, or about \$3,335,000 more than the interest due.

On a 4% bond which would have become due in 1954 a premium of 1 1/2% was paid, while on a 5% bond which would have become due in 1975 the premium paid was 20%, which is equal to receiving 80c on the dollar.

While the interest on a \$100 bond at 3 1/2% is \$3 1/2 per year, \$3 1/2 per year on \$80, which is all that the province will have left after paying a 20% premium, is 4.375%.

For the privilege of having the interest reduced from 5% to 4.375% the province will pay, when the bond becomes due, according to its face value, although having already paid 20c on the dollar.

The government's refunding is better than no refunding at all. But if a debtor goes to his creditor and in order to have his interest reduced to 3 1/2%, pays 20c on the dollar without reducing the principal and then goes out and spreads the cheerful news: "I am getting my money at 3 1/2% you may not call him a liar; but he is hardly presenting a true picture of the transaction."

HAGEN SAUR.

Forestburg.

PENSIONERS ENJOY FREE TRAM PASSES

IN CALGARY

By Correspondent

CALGARY.—Almost one year ago the Calgary Branch of the Old Age Pensioners Society requested the city council to supply free transit passes, upon request, to Old Age Pensioners resident in Calgary. The question has been before the city council at least ten times during the year. Finally, early in February, the city council adopted the motion by Ald. P. N. R. Morrison and Ald. D. P. McIntosh granting passes for a three month's trial period. Other Aldermen supporting this move were: Aldermen, Brown, Colborne and MacKay.

Alarming Stories
The Calgary Herald has argued that this bit of decency to our old folks would bankrupt the city. They have found scant support. However, they have done their best to cause discomfort to our aged citizens. They have run huge double column pictures showing the pensioner "stampeding" for passes. They have emphasized that two policemen were necessary to protect the civic officials from these folks 70 years of age and up. Despite the alarming stories re swamping of the car barns examination revealed that only 160 passes were issued during the first two days—out of a possible 1,800.

Pensioners Overjoyed
The pensioners are overjoyed at the gain. It opens out a new world for them. They can now go shopping—as they need to in order to eke out a living on their small pensions. They may now visit friends and go to the Public Library for books.

The passes are absolutely free and provide free transportation from 9 to 11 a.m. from 1 to 4 p.m., and after 6 p.m. On Sundays and holidays passes may be used all day.

Needless to say this gesture of economic democracy is possible because Calgary owns its transportation system. Because we own our system we can offer passes to nearly 2,000 pensioners—at the out-of-pocket cost of printing the passes.

Resolutions: things that go in one year and out the other.



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

To further continue this tale by the Czech student:

Against this background of Nazi development the attitude of the German students became more boisterous and belligerent. Again I want to speak mainly of the students as I knew them in Prague, just to show how human minds can be warped when allowed to follow just one track.

I had chosen Slavistic and Germanistic as my course of study—that is Slav and Germanic languages and literatures. One day an invitation was posted on our boards from students of the Czech University who took a similar course there, to arrange meetings for an exchange of ideas and to discuss problems of mutual interest. In view of the growing tension between Czechs and Germans they thought it would be beneficial to thresh things out. However, the answer to their suggestion was "No—not interested."

In the view of the German students nothing could be helped by discussion. Firstly, they had a thorough contempt for democratic procedure. Superior force was important. To talk things over? Why, that would be indulging in the same weakness about which they laughed. Secondly they considered the Czechs inferior as a race and therefore it would be beneath their dignity to discuss things of importance to the Germans with them. It would be even against their principles to listen to the other side of the story. They were systematically discouraged from exposing themselves to anything that might shake their convictions. To consider a problem from several angles makes for wisdom. But wisdom is a handicap if you strive for fanatical action. To be ready to act unscrupulously you must insist on seeing your side only. They chose the latter course. Mind you these young people had no mean instincts. In fact they felt virtuous in their devotion to what they be-

lieve to be their cause. What was their cause? They were taught that theirs was a superior race; that it was not only the right but the duty of the strong to survive. To have pity and sympathy with the weak and helpless would be demoralizing; humanitarianism to them was identical with decadence. Helplessness itself was enough to evoke their contempt and scorn.

You see then where misguidance and intense propaganda may lead. In this case it led to the horrors of the concentration camps and to the terrible crimes committed throughout the war when, for instance, hundreds of Czech students were dragged out of their beds one November morning, taken to an open field and shot or when as retribution for the hiding of Heinrich's murderer, a whole village was burned down and all inhabitants there killed. According to their "code of ethics" if I may call it so, the disciples of Nazism were quite justified in doing these things.

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EDMONTON

Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, D. O. Roberts, 9611 53rd Avenue, Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 9521 80th Avenue, phone 23915; Sec.-Treasurer, J. Flower, 10312 75th Street, phone 71921. Deliveries delegate, J. Lindsay, 10784 95th Street, phone 23941.
Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 328, Edmonton, Alta. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, W. G. Stanton, 10545 94th St. Fin. Sec'y, D. E. Follis, 9414 Avenue, Sec'y, A. A. McRidge, Labor Temple, Treasurer, J. A. & Smith, 11321 81A Street, Business Agent, J. P. Craig, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers of America No. 127 United—Meets second Wednesday of each month in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 535 135A Ave. Recording Secretary, Alberta Wharton, 11321 37th Street.
Railway Laborers No. 448, Brotherhood of—Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President, J. M. Asplund, 12213 11th Ave.; Sec. R. Lewis, 11417 13th St. Fin. Sec., Hamilton, 10910 8th Ave.
Fire Fighters No. 206, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 3844 104th St. Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Stinson, 11482 55th Street, Edmonton, phone 12141.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE ALBERTA C.C.F.

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March 8, 1947

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

THE *Financial Post* in its issue of March 1st sees not much cause for worry in the fact that there are two idle men for every vacant job in Canada. Big Business believes in a "reserve" of unemployed.

But an examination of the *Post's* story won't bring any cheers from Canadian workers. In the maritimes there are 3,000 unfilled vacancies and 26,000 unemployed. In Quebec the number of vacancies is 28,000 with 50,000 unemployed. In Ontario there are 28,000 jobs for 54,000 unemployed workers. On the prairies 9,000 vacancies are open to 38,000 who are out of work, and in British Columbia the corresponding figures are 3,000 and 28,000.

Throughout Canada the total number of vacancies is 71,000 and the number of unemployed 196,000.

This provides an interesting comparison with New Zealand, of which *The Standard* says, "No other country in the world which publishes statistics can today show rates of unemployment as low as New Zealand does at the present time." At the end of November the number of New Zealand persons seeking employment was 146 men and nine women, or 0.03% of the working population of 520,000.

A STUPID CHARGE

THE ALBERTA Educational Council is composed of a large number of organizations interested in education. It includes chambers of commerce, boards of trade, the I.O.D.E., City Councils, School Boards, the Alberta Teachers' Association, the Alberta School Trustees Association and a score of others. The Council has been carrying on a campaign to arouse public opinion in favor of larger provincial grants for education.

The Alberta government hasn't liked the campaign. It banned the Council's broadcasts from radio station CKUA. Now it is seeking in the legislature to show that there are ulterior motives behind the Council's activities.

Speaking in the legislature on Tuesday the Chairman of the Social Credit Board sought to "prove" that the Alberta Educational Council was a creature of the C.C.F. One of the "proofs" offered was that the printing plant operated by the C.C.F. Leader had printed the material distributed by the Council. We suggest that if Mr. Roper is to be held responsible for the initiation of everything that is printed in his plant, his activities must be even more varied than they seem!

Of course it is the most stupid kind of imaginative nonsense to suggest that the C.C.F. had anything whatever to do with the organization of the Alberta Educational Council. It is an old trick of alarmed politicians to attempt to discredit a spontaneous expression of public dissatisfaction by attributing it to their major political opponents.

If, as the Social Credit leaders claim, the C.C.F. has really been responsible for all of the many and varied expressions of dissatisfaction with the government which are being heard throughout the province, it would appear to be a very powerful organization indeed!

OPPOSE PUBLIC DEMANDS

THROUGHOUT ALBERTA various organizations representing a majority of the people of the province have demanded compulsory automobile accident insurance for the protection of all Alberta people. Even the Social Credit provincial convention, conscious of the public demand, passed such a resolution.

But when the C.C.F. resolution came before the legislature calling for the provision of insurance by the province at cost, and protection for all residents of the province, there was the usual opposition from the government, which apparently is more anxious to oppose a C.C.F. motion than it is to give the people "the results they want."

What the legislature did was to amend the C.C.F. motion with a vague statement that could mean anything or nothing. The important fact came out, however, that there will be no insurance at cost as in Saskatchewan.

This is another of the incidents which indicate that like most governments which have been in office for a long time, cabinet ministers in cushy jobs get out of touch with the needs and desires of the people who put them where they are.

The evidence is rapidly piling up that it is time for a change in Alberta.

THE THIRD COLUMN

GENEROUS MOTORISTS

Alberta Wheat Pool Budget: "Stormbound motorists to the number of over one hundred found food and shelter at the farm home of John Kneeshaw, near Bradford, Ontario. During the night the crowd of motorists were accommodated, Mrs. Kneeshaw fed them 30 dozen eggs, large quantities of meat, the family's milk supply, and many loaves of bread. After a snowplow bucked a path through the drifts, the motorists left. Before doing so a hut was passed for the benefit of the Kneeshaws. The take totalled less than \$5.00. One motorist borrowed a shovel and another a milk pail. Neither was returned."

LET GEORGE DO IT

Trainman News, Feb. 8: "NEW YORK—The old pass-the-buck attitude of 'Let George do it' still reigns throughout the U.S.A., a recent survey of American businessmen by Fortune magazine disclosed.

"Forty-four per cent of the merchants quizzed predicted prices would drop this year, but only 15 per cent said they expected to lower their own."

"Of the 3,000 executives polled in manufacturing, commerce, transport, utilities and finance, 58 per cent said they anticipate a full-sized crash within 10 years."

JACQUES CONFIRMS IT

New Leader (American)

January 25:

"Several weeks ago we exposed the Canadian Social Credit movement. There were many letters of protest and we had to make it known that we were not levelling any charges against the whole Social Credit movement per se. We heard no more about it until this week when our copy of Gerald L. K. Smith's 'The Cross and the Flag' arrived."

"Mr. Jacques, in the current issue of Smith's personal journal, repeated almost nothing of the argument we made against him and his Canadian movement. When we said that Mr. Jacques was being anti-Semitic, that his movement smacked of anti-Semitism, he came back at us in a powerful letter of denial."

"We think, however, that this one sentence from Mr. Jacques' article in 'The Cross And The Flag' sums his philosophy up pretty well: 'True Social Credit is an economic-political expression of Christianity, making possible the Christian way of life, while Socialism is a political-economic expression of Judaism.' In the same article Jacques endorses 'Vers Demain's' reprinting of the Protocols. Don't look now, Mr. Jacques, but your bigotry is showing."

HARD LESSON TO LEARN

The Montrealer, January.

February: "Our first task as Canadian citizens is to make democracy work, to make it dynamic and to realize that the life of a free people is always in flux. Yesterday's rules not merely are no good for tomorrow. They are seldom valid even for today. That is probably the hardest lesson we must learn. You cannot destroy any of the ideas you may not like by name calling or suppression. Neither has ever killed any movement on the part of a minority. Minority movements flourish on persecution. The only way you can keep our kind of democracy on top, in short, is to make it so much better than any of the alternatives offered that nobody will want to switch. Reflect seriously on these items now that you are a citizen of your own country."

- FOOTPRINTS -

A Revolutionary Gospel

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"Nobody has ever seen God but God has been unfolded by the Divine One."

WE saw last week that the ultimate reality is socially, and that in seeking to define that reality in terms of personality God is described, not as one person, or two, but as three persons in one unity of purpose and plan, a social Being. This puts sociality at the heart of the universe now.

In wrestling with this problem of the nature of reality, and only the foolish or superficial will claim to have all the answers, men are faced with the problem of right and wrong. Things right and things wrong, constructive and destructive forces in society, the continuity of good and the emergence of evil. Thus society becomes, as it were, the battlefield upon which opposing forces meet, and we cannot understand how the reality of sociality that is good, tolerates the presence of anti-social activities that are evil, that are sinful.

Now sin may be defined as disorder, and if the reality of sociality is to be found in mutually beneficial association then anything that interferes with this quality is introducing disorder into an orderly process. This is the industrial sin of our age. For the philosophy of Capitalism, under many disguises, is based on competition. Not competition in seeking mutually constructive solutions to the world's ills, but competition in individually destructive activities. This is sin, not only because it brings disorder into

human relationships, setting labor against capitalists and producers against consumers, but also because it is, as a philosophy of life, in opposition to the orderly mutual co-operation of the Trinity—the sociality—that is reality itself.

The free enterprise system, the system of philosophical belief that puts forward the unrestrained search for profits as the desirable motive of human conduct, has fallen into the sin of confusing means with ends in organized industry. In the early days of Footprints—Gal. 2—P.W. Capitalism it was the possibility of obtaining profits that encouraged the worker to become his own boss and invest his money in the new inventions placed before him. Profits were the means by which men saw a way of opening to supply consumers with unlimited quantities of goods, thereby attaining the desired end of full production, with all that that implies in the satisfaction of human requirements.

But the means has become the end, and Governments have aided industry in the artificial preservation of scarcity, by destroying millions of dollars worth of war equipment that could, if distributed, have satisfied human needs. Rather than sacrifice profits the Government, at the direction of industry, has sacrificed people.

The Socialist accepts the remedial responsibility of ridding the world of industrial sin. He expects those who claim to be followers of the Carpenter to be no less courageous than he in the same cause, the cause for which Jesus laid down his life.

Controlling Weeds Private Profit Style

By J. E. Cook, PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

THE weed problem in Alberta has become serious. The toll taken by weeds from the farm production of the province is terrific. It has become necessary to do something drastic to combat the spread. The government last year passed an act and made certain definite regulations as a result.

One of the regulations is that elevator companies are no longer permitted to clean grain for seed for farmers. The grain taken into an elevator for cleaning has to be put through the ordinary boot and elevator leg.

The machines have not been able to remove certain seeds such as tartarian buckwheat, a noxious weed that is spreading very fast and that spoils cereals for food uses for human consumption. Such weeds cannot be taken from wheat, oats or barley successfully with the machines now in use and it is doubtful if any machine can be devised to do the job. In its trip through the elevator it is possible that grain that was free from tartarian or other weed seeds may become contaminated.

Lack of Cleaning Facilities But there is a dearth of places where cleaning may be done other than in elevators. At Camrose there is the plant of the Co-operative Seed Growers but this plant is completely swamped with requests for work. There is at Camrose another plant that has been set up by a principal authority, supported by some government funds. It, too, is swamped and it will be unable to do much toward meeting the cleaning demands for the northern part of the province. At Edmonton the "Canada West has a

plant. It, too, is very busy. A bulletin issued to some weekly newspapers suggests that it is better that farmers should use their own machines. These machines are entirely inadequate and not able to satisfactorily clean grain for seed.

There can be no doubt at all about the necessity for some definite action to check the spread and growth of weed seeds. Definitely that will not be stopped by sowing dirty seed. Just as definitely the elevators do not provide the best place for cleaning operations although many of them are equipped with cleaning machines that are good and cost as much as \$4,000 each. But just as definitely the change-over should have been more carefully planned.

Field for Co-op Activity Here is a field for co-operative, municipal or governmental activity and there seems to be little reason to be worried about which one it is. There is here the real need for some planning and some organization. And such planning is longer overdue than the regulations indicating that at last some effort is being made to deal with the weed problem at its source.

Last year when an act respecting weeds was being discussed in the Alberta Legislature and it was suggested therein that where occupants of land disregarded responsibility in respect to control of weeds that such occupant should be forced to permit, management of his farm to pass into the hands of weed officers, great objection was taken on the grounds that the party in power in Alberta did not believe in compulsion. The Act was reworded—to mean the same thing.

The party in power in Alberta does not believe in public action. (Continued on page 7)

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APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF
THE FOLLOWING APPLICATION
TO THE PROVINCIAL
SECRETARY UNDER THE PRO-
VISIONS OF THE CHANGE OF
NAME ACT.

CANADA

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
IN THE MATTER OF JOHN
BASISTUOK AND THE CHANGE
OF NAME ACT 1942 REVISED
STATUTES, Chapter No. 328.

I, JOHN BASISTUOK, of the
City of Edmonton, in the Pro-
vince of Alberta, University
student, hereby make applica-
tion under the provisions of the
Change of Name Act for a
change of name as follows:
From my present name JOHN
BASISTUOK to JOHN BASSIE.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I
have hereunto set my hand this
1st day of March, A.D. 1947, at
Edmonton, in the Province of
Alberta.

SIGNED by the above named ap-
plicant in the presence of:

"WINNIFRED P. YOUNG"
"J. BASISTUOK"

Teacher's Salary: Week-day
recognition of services by the
same public that puts a dime in
the collection plate on Sundays.

Roads Are Bad But The People Are Fine

By Nellie Peterson

DO you read over the lists of C.C.F. meetings given each week in the P.W.? If you do you probably say to yourself, "I hope the roads are better there than they are here!" Abandon that particular hope!

This winter the roads everywhere are bad; but the people are fine! And just to prove that statement here's the story of last week's meeting at Hanson's Corner: Because of the roads we didn't arrive at the hall until 9 o'clock and at that we were lucky to get the car there at all. Two big stoves, well stoked, were a happy addition to the warmth of our welcome by the local people. Next came the problem of getting the car from the road to within a few feet of the hall floor, of course a picture show just doesn't "show" unless there's power to run the machine.

It takes more than faith to move a small mountain of snow, so a group of younger men proved that where there's a will there's a way. Sturdy muscles, several shovels and a steady team of horses finally overcame that mountain and the car was pulled close to the hall door. Our picture show could begin!

Of course it was a late start and you might think that, once the show was over the crowd would go; not a bit of it! The people of Hanson's Corner, like people the province of Alberta over, wanted to hear the story of Canada's only "people's" political organization—the C.C.F.

We all enjoyed the evening which closed with a delicious sandwich and steaming cup of coffee.

Best of all, we know that our meeting played just one part in the steady work being done by C.C.F. people at Hanson's Corner. It is this kind of work, done with a will by C.C.F. members everywhere that has made a truly people's political party possible in Canada.

Protest Meeting Sunday Against Increased Prices

Mayor H. D. Ainlay will act as chairman at a mass meeting in the Memorial Hall on Sunday, March 9, at 2:30 p.m., when protest will be made against the rapid rise in the prices of essential food and clothing. W. J. Williams, M.L.A., and several trade union representatives will address the meeting.

Dave Smeaton In the Hospital

Taken suddenly ill in an Edmonton Cafe Dave Smeaton, Manager of the Alberta Co-op Wholesale, was rushed to the Royal Alex Hospital, Tuesday morning. His condition is reported as serious but hopeful. He is attended by Dr. J. Ross Kelly.

CCF NEWS ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

JACK GRIFFIN

Clover Bar Constituency

Tuesday, Mar. 10—Kingman Hall.

Tuesday, Mar. 11—Katchamoot School.

Wednesday, Mar. 12—Bardo School.

Thursday, Mar. 13—Brandland School.

Friday, Mar. 14—Looma Vista School.

Saturday, Mar. 15—New Sarepta Hall, 2:30 p.m.

CAMDRA CONSTITUENCY

Monday, Mar. 17—Armenia School.

Wednesday, Mar. 19—Round Hill Community Hall.

Friday, Mar. 21—Lake Demay Community Hall.

Saturday, Mar. 22—Obaton Community Hall.

GRIFFIN, SPEAKER

The Red Deer Provincial Constituency will hold a convention in the Deer Room of the Buffalo Hotel, Red Deer, on Tuesday, Mar. 18th, commencing at 2 p.m. The convention will be followed by a banquet in the evening at which Jack Griffin, provincial organizer, will be the speaker. An interesting film will also be shown.

MRS. SCOTT TO SPEAK

The regular meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. Women's Club will be held on Monday, March 10, at 8 p.m., at the home of Mrs. E. Karagosky, 3225 103A Avenue. Mrs. H. Scott will speak on her recent experiences in England. Come and bring a friend.

Irvine Radio Talks

Radio broadcasts by William Irvine from the Prince George Station, CKPG, will be given at 9:15 p.m. instead of 7:30 p.m., as previously announced. His next broadcast from this station is scheduled for Tuesday, March 25, at 9:15 p.m.

He will speak from CFJC, Kamloops, on Sunday, March 16, at 5:30 p.m., and from CFGP, Grande Prairie, on Sunday, March 30, at 3:30 p.m.

RADIO FUND

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W. L. Laycock 1.00
"Canny Scot" 3.00

Cowboy: "Getting your saddle on backward, aren't you?"

Dude Rancher: "That's all you know about it, smarty. You don't even know which way I'm going."

FULL EMPLOYMENT CCF STUDENT AIM

"Prime Minister" Harold
Bronson Submits Program
To Mock Parliament

Maximum production and full employment were listed as the chief concern of the C.C.F. student government in the speech from the throne in the University of Alberta mock parliament on Friday evening of last week. The "government" also announced its intention of establishing public ownership "wherever such ownership is found necessary for the maintenance of full production and the establishment of a balanced economy."

"Prime Minister" Harold Bronson outlined briefly the government's proposals, following which he and the other ministers were bombarded with questions by the Liberal, Conservative, Social Credit and L.P.P. opposition. All of the questioners received prompt and courteous answers.

The government pledged itself to give the utmost assistance to Co-operatives in every field in which they could be efficiently employed.

Nationalize Banks

The C.C.F. student government indicated its intention of nationalizing the banks and other financial institutions. In the meantime it was proposed to make possible a much wider use of the facilities of the Bank of Canada to finance low rental housing and the marketing of farm products as well as providing working capital for the publicly-owned industries. Import and export boards were suggested as a means of controlling external trade so that it would be fully co-ordinated with the domestic economy.

Progressive elimination of income taxation in the lower brackets were announced.

Low Rental Housing

The speech cited as one of the most pressing needs requiring immediate attention, provision of low rental housing for the ex-members of the armed forces and other Canadians. It announced the inauguration of a housing program to be financed by the Bank of Canada at an interest rate of one per cent. It was estimated that this would effect a rental saving of approximately twenty dollars a month on a house costing six thousand dollars.

Parity for Agriculture

Because "parity between agricultural incomes and incomes of other occupations is an urgent necessity" the government stated that one of the first duties of the National Planning Commission would be to enquire into and to make recommendations on the relationship between the incomes of the various sections of the population. It was stated also that price controls would be maintained

on such essentials as food, clothing and shelter.

Federal grants to assist in the establishment of complete health services and extended educational facilities were promised. As a first step toward provision of a reasonable standard of living for aged people the speech proposed a pension of \$60 a month at 65 years with no means test. Opposition was voiced to unjustifiable increases in freight rates and the removal of freight rate inequalities.

Fullest possible support was pledged to the establishment of world co-operation through the United Nations Organization and its associated agencies.

JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

To sit all week in the Alberta Legislature and then to take in on Friday night the opening session of the University of Alberta Students' Parliament is much in the nature of the proverbial busman's holiday. But that it what I did, and I would not have missed it for a great deal.

The Speech from the Throne by the national C.C.F. "Government" was a masterpiece both as to language and content.

Speeches in debate that followed were of interest, and it is noteworthy that in this students' parliament even as in the actual parliaments across Canada, it was the C.C.F. speeches that made concrete practical proposals. In fairness the same must be said of the L.P.P. student's address. The Social Credit, Liberal, and Conservative Opposition leaders confined themselves pretty much to a mild version of the Trustfall propaganda. The Liberal and Conservative parties failed in their responsibilities in a Throne Speech debate in not throwing in their proportionate number of speakers, which was all the more noticeable because the C.C.F. Government has only 13 members out of a house of 42.

Hal. Bronson, the C.C.F. Prime Minister, very properly refused to throw in all the C.C.F. speakers into the first sitting. In answering Opposition questions, which the speaker pointed out should not actually be asked in the Throne debate, the C.C.F. government seized the opportunity to explain more fully C.C.F. proposals. On the other hand, Bronson and various Cabinet Ministers properly refused to deal with questions which would be covered by future speeches, or questions on detail which would quite properly be dealt with in later legislation.

The Alberta and National C.C.F. has every reason to be proud of these able young men and women who are leading in the C.C.U.F. in Edmonton.

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ESTABLISHED 1886

Lac Ste. Anne Constituency Income Tax Regulations Explained to Farmers

Mayerthorpe — Sangudo — Cherhill — Whitecourt
Onoway — Rochfort Bridge

JOHN LISS

C.C.F. Director, Lac Ste. Anne Provincial Constituency

IF JOHN LISS were not down in the middle of a desert he undoubtedly would make it blossom as the Saskatoon hedges which surround his attractive farm home. If you have not seen these hedges in bloom then, take Mrs. Nellie Peterson's word for it, you have missed one of the most breath-takingly lovely sights of this prairie land. And just as he has turned virgin home-estate soil into broad fruitful acres, so he believes we can cultivate and bring to fruition a co-operative commonwealth where all who sow shall reap a harvest of good and beautiful things.



John Liss came to the Sangudo district in 1915 and homesteaded on the site of his present farm. But there is little resemblance to-day between that timbered holding with its little log cabin and his present fine home surrounded by 480 acres of highly cultivated land.

Prior to his enlistment in World War II the Liss property was operated as a Dominion Illustration Station but this arrangement has not been resumed since he returned to civilian life. But whether it is officially designated as an Illustration Station or not it is serving that purpose in the community. One of the experiments which he regards as a hobby and which has excited much interest is his cultivation of the wild Pembina cranberry which he has transplanted in his garden with great success. Another hobby to which he might point with pardonable pride is his half dozen crabapple trees, now bearing, and he also has high hopes of producing an edible apple. Six hundred quarts of fruit canned by Mrs. Liss, who shares his horticultural interests, testify to the practicability of these hobbies.

Served in Armed Forces
Mr. Liss was born in Poland in 1892. He served one year in the U.S. Marine Corps prior to coming to Sangudo in 1915. Two years were spent in the service of the C.C.F. in 1917 and 1918. He again joined the colors in World War II when he served for a period of two years.

Affiliating with the C.C.F. in 1940, Mr. Liss is a Director of the Lac Ste. Anne Provincial Constituency Association. He became interested in the Social Democratic philosophy while working in Milwaukee in 1908-10 and has been a Socialist ever since.

He pulls his weight in community activities too. He is a member of the Sangudo Community Centre as well as of the Wheat, Dairy and Livestock pools. He is president of the Lac Ste. Anne Co-op Association Limited, Vice-president, Pembina Valley Seed Growers Association Limited, and Secretary pro tem of Sangudo Co-op Association Limited, a retail Co-op, store now in the process of organization.

Clever Family
John Liss' interest in his farm home is only exceeded by his justifiable pride in his clever family at eight: Kenneth is a commissioned officer in the R.C.A.F. Stanley is a fourth year mechanical engineering student at the University of Saskatchewan. Vlad, who is a graduate of Olds School of Agriculture and former student in the faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, is now a horticulturalist at the Dominion Experimental Station at Manyberries. Helen is teaching school near Greencourt, Alberta. Edward is at the Institute of Technology at Calgary, and Toddy, Valeria and Johnny are attending public school at West Cosmo.

So many people in a burst of enthusiasm will accept a multitude of jobs and then fail to come through. Not John Liss. If he says he will perform a certain duty you can depend on him completely and absolutely. On the other hand if he knows circumstances will prevent him carrying a job through to completion, no matter how much he would like to take it on, he will unhesitatingly say "no." You can appreciate that this kind of reliability greatly facilitates the work of C.C.F. organizers.

If you express surprise that he has been able to accomplish so much, John Liss dismisses it with the remark, "I am doing my best to justify my existence." I think you must agree that he does not need to make any apologies in regard to the matter of justifying his existence. — I. M.

One of the interesting sessions of the Short Course in Agriculture sponsored in Edmonton last week by the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce was that addressed by Mr. G. W. Northfield of the Income Tax Department. The meeting was serviced by ten assessors of the Edmonton office and full opportunity given for questions as each assessor took charge of a small group.

There can be no doubt about the importance of a proper understanding of the regulations and their probable effect on farm plans, particular in respect to production. It is safe to say that not many of those present had previously gone to the trouble of getting the information in respect to the application of the tax to farmers.

This is a matter that is due for much close scrutiny in the months immediately ahead. But it is important that the basic structural plan should be understood. First for the years 1941 to 1945 inclusive every farmer must ultimately, if it has not already been done, either with or without the aid of assessors of the department arrive at a figure representing net worth at the end of 1941 and another representing net worth at the end of 1945. (Your net worth is what you own less what you owe.)

The tax will be levied on the increase divided evenly over the years involved.

Must File Return
By April 30th, 1947, every farmer must have filed an income tax return on the form provided. This return must show total income of that year and total expenses. Costs of operations of the farm will be allowed as a deduction. Costs of feeding yourself and your family is not so allowed. If you buy a needed machine it will be divided over five years, if you sell a machine that you had previously purchased it does not need to be included in income but is considered as a return of capital.

There is no reduction allowed on stock. If you sell stock it is income. If you buy stock it is a capital investment. In case of a dispersal sale the amount will be averaged as income over a period of five years. Your wife or your son or daughter may have sidelines, such as turkeys, rabbits, fruits or what have you up to a pin money exemption total of \$100 each. You may claim as costs, wages for your wife or family, if such wages are actually paid. Dependents cease to be so if they receive from you or from any other source a maximum of \$400. Your wife would become subject to

By Our Own Correspondent

income tax if she receives an income of \$250. You may allow depreciation of 5% on buildings and machinery. There is no depreciation allowed for land.

Assessed on Net Worth
The factual situation is that farmers are to be assessed on net worth or the increase or decrease in net worth rather than on income. It is not expected that farmers will keep a book record that makes it possible to submit accounts in detail such as required from business firms. It is important though to note that tax return must be filed before April 30th in each year covering the previous year's operations. When returns for operation of 1948 are submitted it is permissible that request be made at that time to have tax averaged, although tax will have been collected in each year according to the returns of that year. If no such request is made tax will not be averaged.

If taxes are averaged it will be a continuous process, dropping a year each time: 1946 - 1947 - 1948 and in 1949 the average will be on the years 1947 - 1948 - 1949.

income tax if she receives an income of \$250. You may allow depreciation of 5% on buildings and machinery. There is no depreciation allowed for land.

Assessed on Net Worth
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If taxes are averaged it will be a continuous process, dropping a year each time: 1946 - 1947 - 1948 and in 1949 the average will be on the years 1947 - 1948 - 1949.

MISS DYNES TALKS TO CALGARY CLUB

CALGARY.—C.C.F. Club, No. 1, meeting in Reliance Hall, February 25, endorsed the decision of the National Council in Ottawa, to press the government for an immediate increase in the old age pension to \$50 a month, the lowering of the eligible age to 65 years, without the means test, and with the addition of invalidity and cost of living supplements (both of which have been in effect in Denmark for some years; free medical care, hospital, dental and optical care for all pensioners needing them, thus materially adding real income to those who require these services. In moving the resolution, Miss Edith Patterson said that the C.C.F. had given careful consideration, based on statistics of population, to this proposal.

A motion was passed, unanimously, that Club No. 1 would remain intact, but that members of it would give encouragement and help to C.C.F.-ers who are setting up other clubs throughout the city. Visitors would be welcome but would not be given voting privileges at the club.

Miss Dynes Speaks
Miss Dynes, in the educational period, spoke on the subject, "Racial Intolerance," and described the Canadian Interracial Workshop, held at the University of British Columbia last summer.

Miss Dynes received a very appreciative hearing and a hearty vote of thanks.

Mr. O. Pinnell, in the absence of the president, Mr. Ken Stewart, presided, and announced that the regular meetings of the club will be held in Labor Temple on the second Thursday of each month.

E.P.
"A more devoted couple I never met," said Mrs. Robinson to her neighbor. "They got so hot in an argument as to which one loved the other most that they're not on speaking terms."

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WAGE AND POLICY CONFERENCE



150 delegates of the United Steelworkers of America attended a wage and policy conference in Toronto at the Royal York Hotel. The decision of the conference, as announced by the national director, C. H. Millard, was to level up wages to standards now in effect in basic steel as a result of the 1946 settlement, adjustment of hours as productivity increases, and the development of health security and pension schemes. But major emphasis will be placed on a program for holding down and reducing prices.

Seated at the head table and leading from left to right are: Eric Dalrymple, Sault Ste. Marie, representative on the executive Council of the CCL; J. C. Nicholson, director-elect for District 5 Sydney; John Mitchell, director District 6; C. H. Millard, National Director; Margaret Lazarus, secretary to C. H. Millard; Cleve Kidd, research secretary; William Mahoney, Sault Ste. Marie, international representative.

Free Masons Take Note!

By Lorne Ingle

THE CAMPAIGN of hate being preached in the name of "Christian Democracy" by certain Social Credit leaders and papers against Jews has now been broadened to take in the Free Masons. Note the following extract from the Canadian Social Creditor Feb. 20th, 1947, page 9, col. 3 (reprinted from the Quebec Social Credit paper Vers Demein):



"But history teaches us that these travesties do occur, that the spirit of evil can take over institutions which are good in themselves and use them in an entirely opposite direction from that of the ideal

which presided at their birth. A classic example is that of the Order of Templars, which became the instrument of Free Masonry and Cabalistic Jewry. There are others."

This is not, of course, the first time that Jews and Masons have been slandered in the same breath. Listen to this:

"While the international world Jew slowly but surely strangles our throats, our so-called patriots shout against the man and a system who have dared to free themselves at least in one spot on this earth from the Jewish-Masonic grip and to put up a nationalistic resistance against this international world poisoning." Mein Kampf, by Adolph Hitler, page 699.

Highly Coveted

(Continued from page 1)

comments, "even in a roll that includes the illustrious names of Wellington and Peel, we doubt whether Norwich ever proposed to honor two more interesting men than Munnings and Henderson."

Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan and Elmer E. Roper, Alberta C.C.F. provincial leader, both of whom are personal friends, have sent congratulatory messages.

In paying tribute to Alderman Henderson, the Norwich paper says: "Norwich honors the sage of the Labor movement; the author of a 'Case for Socialism' that has become an international textbook; the still fervid prophet of a coming age of plenty; the veteran of local government; the journalist who led the country in the first World War with his pen; and the Lord Mayor who sustained and encouraged the city in the darkest days of the second World War. But the Henderson for whom Norwich cherishes an intimate affection is the rebel against all kinds of orthodoxy (including on some occasions that of his own party); the contemporary of Morris and Hyndman; the poet-politician who has always contrived somehow to mingle the temperament of the sociologist.

"There is a halo of youth about these two men that the dignity of their later honors will never dispel."

The geographical centre of the United States is in Smith county, Kansas.

A BIT OF Nonsense

A super salesman was going to commit suicide by jumping into a river. A policeman ran up and stopped him, saying:

"Here! You can't do that." "Oh, can't I?" asked the super salesman.

He talked to the policeman for ten minutes and then they both jumped in.

Hotel: Place where a guest often gives up good dollars for poor quarters.

Wolf: A big dame hunter.

Attending a church bazaar, Abraham Lincoln tendered a \$20 bill to pay for a bunch of violets. The lady at the booth, making no attempt to return any change, gushed, "Oh thank you, Mr. President."

Lincoln reached down from his great height, and gently touched the lady on the wrist saying, "And what do you call this?"

"Why, Mr. President, that is my wrist. What did you think it was?"

"Well," drawled Lincoln. "I thought it might be your ankle. Everything is so high around here."

A missionary, newly arrived at the Cannibal Islands, asked where his predecessor was.

"Your predecessor," replied the cannibal chief, "has taken a trip to the interior."

They were entertaining the preacher at lunch, and the guest remarked to the small boy of the house: "Don't you ever say prayers before your meals, my child?"

"Oh, no," replied the child. "Dad says our cook's pretty reliable."

Indignant Father: "Do you think it is fair, Bobby, after I told you there was" any Santa Claus, to go and tell the neighbors that I laid your Easter eggs too."

A young lawyer, pleading his first case, had been retained by a farmer to prosecute a railroad for killing twenty-four hogs. He wanted to impress the jury with the magnitude of the injury.

"Twenty-four hogs, gentlemen! Twenty-four! Twice the number there are in the jury box."

Professor: "I want you to explain this examination paper. Why do you have all your answers in quotation marks?"

Freshman: "Just a bit of courtesy to the man seated at my left, sir."

The Ashes of Pots

By CLIFFORD E. LEE

SASKATCHEWAN announces a rich discovery of potash near Unity, the only known source in Canada.

Potash probably gets its name from early methods of production. It is present in the ashes of wood, particularly those resulting from the burning of hardwood. At one time the British produced it by mixing the ashes in water. Potash is very soluble, dissolved in the water. Other materials were then strained out. Then the solution was evaporated by heating in large iron pots. The residue was potash, the "ashes of pots."



Potash has remained the common name for the crude form of the chemical properly called potassium carbonate. That means it is the element potassium in chemical combination with carbon and oxygen. The element potassium combines with others so readily that it is never found alone naturally. It burns explosively if it comes in contact with moisture, is kept in a laboratory immersed in oil.

Potassium is one of the three so-called "fertilizing elements"—potassium, nitrogen and phosphorus. It must be present in the soil for healthy plant growth. It becomes a constituent of plants, is eaten by animals. As part of nature's cycle, "dust-to-dust," it returns to the soil. It is present in the form of potash in animal manure to the extent of about ten pounds per ton.

Germany Supplied World

Except during the wars Germany was the world's chief supplier of potash, much required for the treatment of Europe's overworked soils. There are great deposits in the United States in the state of Texas. In late years much potash has been produced in chemical factories from vegetable waste. Dried banana stalks and the waste materials of sugar refineries are rich sources.

Potash is a very cheap chemical worth only about a cent a pound at the source. Two-thirds of its cost on the prairies is in transportation charges. This is the factor which makes the Saskatchewan deposit important, providing it is true that prairie soils are deficient in this material. The announcement states that \$4 millions worth of potash are imported into

Canada each year. I cannot make this jibe with Canada Year Book figures, but if there is a sale for even half this amount it is a very valuable resource. But hardly up to Saskatchewan's enthusiastic declaration that it is of the same international importance as uranium, raw material of atomic energy.

A Public Enterprise
Chances are that the discovery of potash in Saskatchewan will mean much more to the average citizen than the much more valuable oil resources of Alberta mean to average Albertans. For Saskatchewan has announced its intention of developing this resource as a public enterprise. Its value can be translated into greater social services for the people without more taxes. There will be a demonstration of a way in which a government can have more money to spend for the people without more borrowing and without more taxes.

Had this find happened in Alberta our government would have invited the Big Shots of two continents to scramble for it. That is what is done with our oil. The scramble costs a lot of money. And the scramblers pay the government a royalty. But who pays for the scramble and who, in the final analysis, pays the royalty? We do, when we buy gasoline.

Controlling Weeds

(Continued on page 7)

praise, either. The party in power in Alberta does not believe in co-operative effort very strongly. The result is that the regulation prohibits elevator companies from cleaning but provides no alternative.

There is a hope that when it becomes known that elevator companies may not perform this service that private enterprise will proceed to do so by means of mobile plants or stationary plants. In the meantime the farmer is left without adequate service. The one possibility seems to be that elevator companies may apply for and may be granted permits where the demand is vocal enough. Planning and public enterprise could here have quickly provided needed service. But private profit must be served.

The idea in being hitched is to pull together.

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PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

torted that he'd take it with better grace. Maybe he would. But, you see, I'm not used to being called a liar.

The accusation that we are causing dissatisfaction in the province is, of course, nonsense. How could we or anyone else cause dissatisfaction if there was nothing about which to be dissatisfied? What we do in the House is express the dissatisfaction that already exists. And with some results, too. Throughout the province the municipal taxpayer was beginning to rebel against the unfair treatment he was receiving from the government. Virtually all of the last convention of the Alberta Association of Rural Municipalities was devoted to criticism of this state of affairs. But who but us talked about it in the legislature? In this session Larmer may get a few concessions arising out of last year's sessions of the Agriculture Committee of the House. But who got the Labor people before that committee? This is not a boast. Liesemer and I are very ordinary fellows. And we have aroused the bitter hostility of the government and its yes-men on the back benches, only because we have brought to the legislature the dissatisfactions existing in the province.

I don't like to lose faith in the integrity of any man. But it's hard not to do so sometimes. I told in a recent radio speech about something that had been said by the Premier in the House at a previous session. It was to the effect that he had said the government had no money to pay the medical expenses of old age pensioners and that anyway charitable doctors were always ready to render aid and municipalities paid when no one else did. The Premier denied the other day that he had ever said such a thing. Now I have a good memory, but it is not infallible and in the face of a categorical denial by the Premier I might have thought I had made a slip (which would not be a "lie"). But I made no slip. One after the other and in groups people who heard the statement have come to me or Liesemer, or called me or the telephone to confirm the absolute correctness of my quotation of what the Premier said. And he called me a liar!

I read a little story the other day. It was about a young man who was applying for a job. His prospective employer looked over the testimonials he had submitted and said: "It's certainly a fine thing for you to have those recommendations from your minister and your Sunday School teacher, but I'd like to have at least one recommendation from someone who knows you on weekdays."

ALC Commentator

(Continued from page 1)

becomes established without tremendous risks and uncertainty... for example a recent American industry review discloses that out of 400 thousand businesses which have started recently, 300 thousand are expected to fail.

There could, perhaps, be no more telling argument in favor of public ownership. Such a statement is a complete illustration of the foolishness of an archaic, planned economy that provides nothing in the way of service and ensures failure for three fourths

of over-expanded, unwanted business ventures. It surely would not be "foolish to discourage" such "private initiative."

Sticks His Neck Out

Mr. Ross sticks his neck away out in this gem, "Since it requires a gamble to establish every new business how are we to get these businesses started?" and after pointing out that governments could not gamble, says: "The cold fact is that the only way we can get these businesses started is by allowing the private persons who are ready to gamble their money to do so." Incidentally, that is not the way the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool was started. "But private persons," Mr. Ross thinks, "are not going to gamble their money if the government is going to step in, and take over, the moment the venture is successful and thus it is necessary for our government to make it clear that it is not going to do that." Certainly the present Alberta government has made that quite clear.

Private Gambling

Appropos this gambling business Mr. Ross tells us: "For example, it is said that Imperial Oil spent 20 million investigating oil before obtaining its latest producer. It now appears that oil has been found, yet that 20 million could just as easily have been a total loss." Frankly, from its record, the Imperial Oil is not in the gambling business but rather in the oil business. The Imperial Oil or any other company in the oil business may "wildcat" a small percentage of its exploration funds but its expenditures are made on a basis of scientific exploration and would have been stopped long before the 20 million mark was reached if there had not been mighty odds against. And the Leduc farmers in that one municipality last year paid an extra \$25,000 to \$30,000 by an extra 2 cents per gallon to assist that exploration fund. All the gas sold in Western Canada carried that extra 2 cents. That created a nice fund for private gambling and quite possibly enough to cover

Installed SLOWLY

And then Mr. Ross gets right down to the crux of his argument. "For example, nothing would do so much for rural Alberta as rural electrification. Very well then. Rural lines are being installed SLOWLY, (our caps) but we are told they are being installed as rapidly as supplies permit. If equipment isn't available in unlimited quantities then the nationalization of the services can't speed up installation. But on the other hand nationalization would mean that the government would have to pay out the capital charges which amount to from 600 to 1,000 dollars a farm on lines, plus several million for generating establishments. But why should the taxpayers have to pay that cost if a private company is willing to do so. You say, of course, (and of course I do) that the private company will only instal in the profitable regions leaving the outlying areas without power. But could a government afford to run lines to isolated areas? If it did it would mean millions in expense for lines that would lose money even on their maintenance."

No Argument

Such lines would be built because of need and would repay the cost and it is worth recalling here that the A.F.U. and U.F.A. and the Association of Rural Municipalities twice have presented joint petitions to the government of this province for rural electrification under public ownership. The public ownership part is not a theoretical thing; it is a practical thing because nowhere in

the world is there extensive rural electrification except where the development has been one of public enterprise.

In Alberta, what Mr. Ross is arguing is that rural people cannot have electrification although there runs to the sea, endlessly, power enough to drive the machines of a nation. The argument is a piffle and the comment is a direct political answer to a direct political and practical position. Comment becomes propaganda.

But the end is not yet. Says Mr. Ross, "It doesn't mean that public ownership hasn't a place. It definitely has,—not as a policy of pirating SUCCESSFUL (our caps) industries but rather in providing services which are not otherwise being provided... on that basis public ownership adds to, instead of detracting from, private initiative."

Clear Field for Profits

And there you have it. The function of the taxpayer is to take over the operation of those essential services that may operate at a loss, but leave the field clear for those services that show a profit for patriotic private initiative. Completely orthodox and in the manner prescribed.

There is nothing surprising that Mr. Stan Ross should have such views and should express them. The surprising thing is that Mr. Ross should have the opportunity to express them in a program that is sponsored by the Alberta Co-operatives, organizations that are themselves a living refutation of this stereotyped presentation. The show known as the Alberta Livestock Show, is vociferously a non-political broadcast and still the subject matter of the comment is lively political material and the presentation is definitely the orthodox argument. It is the exact opposite of the co-operative idea and ideal.

It is not easy to make selections of parts of such a presentation without lifting certain clauses from their context. It would be well to write in and ask for a complete copy. The People's Weekly does not think that the content of the radio presentation is in line with co-operative ideas or ideals, but feels sure that in this case, as in other cases, it is difficult to separate the sponsorship from the content of the program. It has asked the Alberta Livestock Co-operative to make a statement, which will appear next week.

Refuse to Give

(Continued from page 1)

even then only in cases where negligence on the part of the operator is proven; be it

Resolved, that in the opinion of this Legislature legislation should be enacted to provide for compulsory insurance for all motor vehicles and their operators, and that

(a) the insurance be provided by the Province as nearly as possible at cost, and

(b) every person in the Province be protected by such insurance.

The Social Credit amendment struck out the effective portion of the C.C.F. motion and asked only that "action should be taken by the Government to ensure adequate protection for those involved in automobile accidents."

C.C.F. Protests

Opposing the amendment, the Leader of the C.C.F. objected to the removal from the resolution of the provisions for insurance by the province at cost, and the elimination of the clause calling for protection for every person in the province.

Hoekes Quotes Insurance Man Opposing the C.C.F. motion, Hon. A. J. Hoekes, Provincial Secretary, quoted a report by an investigator for the All-Canada Insurance Federation, criticizing compulsory insurance as in force in Saskatchewan. He also quoted statistics showing that accidents had increased in states where compulsory insurance was in force. The Minister of Education, Hon. E. C. Ansley, also claimed that

compulsory insurance would increase accidents.

Replying to these arguments, Mr. Roper asked if the Minister, who presumably carried insurance, was careless of human life and the property of others, because he was protected by legal liability insurance.

\$47.47 vs. \$17.00

Using his own insurance policy as an example, Mr. Roper showed that if he were a resident of Saskatchewan the insurance for which he now pays \$47.47 would cost him \$17.00. The compulsory phase of the C.C.F. motion, he said, cost the owner-driver \$6.00 for protection that would cost \$36.00 in Alberta and \$28.00 in Saskatchewan from private corporations.

Will 'Consider'

(Continued from page 1)

the municipal taxpayers in other provinces; and

"Whereas, in Alberta the entire cost of indigent relief is borne by the municipal taxpayers, while in the other provinces from fifty to eighty per cent of the cost is met from provincial revenue; be it

"Resolved, that this Legislature Assembly request the Government to give consideration to relieving the municipal taxpayer of the burden of any part of the cost of old age pensions or mothers' allowances, and that consideration also be given to the assumption by the Province of eighty per cent of the cost of indigent relief, hospitalization and medical care."

In moving his resolution, Mr. Liesemer called attention to a remark made to the house on the motion of the C.C.F. Leader, showing that the municipalities had paid \$272,000 for old age pensions and \$161,000 for mothers' allowances in the fiscal year. This constituted a burden not borne by the municipal taxpayers in other provinces, he said.

Information asked for in connection with the amount paid by municipalities for indigent relief had not been available, Mr. Liesemer pointed out, but this amounted to a large sum. In Saskatchewan, the province paid fifty per cent of this, and the province of British Columbia eighty per cent.

Andrew Davison (Calgary) hoped that the government was stressing the fact that the motion called only for "consideration" (which is all a motion by a private member can do) did not intend to delay removal of the present unfair impositions on municipalities.

Electrification

(Continued from page 1)

getting electricity to Alberta farms in his first speech in the House and would continue to talk about it until something was done. He recalled that the Alberta Power Commission had been set up in 1944 "as an election gesture." This was the third session, he said, in which the House has been told that the Commission is "studying the question."

"Of course we recognize the difficult position the government is in," he said. "I don't know whether it shares with Major Douglas the belief that public ownership is a plot of the Jews which has sprung out of the Old Testament and therefore to be shunned, but in any event it has shown itself to be violently opposed to public ownership. And it must know, of course, that only under public ownership do people in any country get rural electrification," he added.

Farm Group Quoted

That was clearly set out in the brief which was presented to this government by the farm organizations. Mr. Roper declared. He quoted from the resolution passed by the Alberta Association of Rural Municipalities which urged the provincial government to "immediately initiate a plan of rural electrification that will be owned, controlled and operated by the

province as a public utility."

"We are concerned about this matter of rural electrification only because we want to bring to the farm people of the province, or as many of them as possible, the same comforts and conveniences which we who live in city homes enjoy," the C.C.F. Leader said.

Most Backward Province

"This province has almost unlimited power resources in its rivers, in its coal and in its natural gas. That we should be one of the most backward provinces in Canada in getting electricity into the homes of our farm people is a matter of great regret," he added.

"We again urge the government to act," Mr. Roper pleaded. "We urge the appointment of a full-time power commission with power to proceed with a comprehensive, long-term rural electrification program," he said.

"Give the commission a chance to do more than play around with wind-chargers," the speaker urged. "It is not fair to the men on the commission, and it is certainly not fair to the farm men and women who are waiting for electrical conveniences in their homes, to expect three men who are engaged full time in other occupations to do the job in rural electrification that needs to be done," he added.

Calling attention to the fact that Canadian Social Crediters had assured Major C. H. Douglas that "the principles and tenets enunciated by you will continue to receive endorsement by Canadian Social Crediters," the C.C.F. Leader quoted anti-Semitic writings of Major Douglas which he termed "vicious, evil, hate-filled statements."

"The Provincial Secretary had charged A. J. E. Liesemer with "political skullduggery" because he had deplored the anti-Semitic sentiments of Social Credit leaders.

"I just want to say to the Provincial Secretary," the C.C.F. Leader declared, "that if there is any skullduggery in this matter it is not on the part of my colleague who called attention to it, but on the part of the acknowledged world spokesman of Social Credit who enunciated such venomous doctrines, and on the part of Canadian Social Crediters who pledge their blind, unquestioning endorsement of them."

In expressing the hope that the government will proceed to implement the health bill passed last year, Mr. Roper recalled that members of the Social Credit Board opposed the measure as being "socialistic." "I have no desire to deny the soft impeachment," he said. "Socialism was socialistic. So is any measure in which people co-operatively, through their government, decide to do something collectively for themselves."

Referring to Major Douglas' reference to the health bill as a part of a "world plot" which he hoped certain members of the Alberta legislature would defend, Mr. Roper hoped that the bill had not been "ditched on order of the Lord High Executioner in London."

"For the first time since he has been a member of the legislature Mr. Roper was heard in silence by the government members. Heretofore he has always been greeted with shouts and jeers and constant interruptions. Rumor around the corridors has it that the Social Credit caucus came to the conclusion that the government was getting unfavorable publicity through its shabby treatment of the C.C.F. Leader.

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